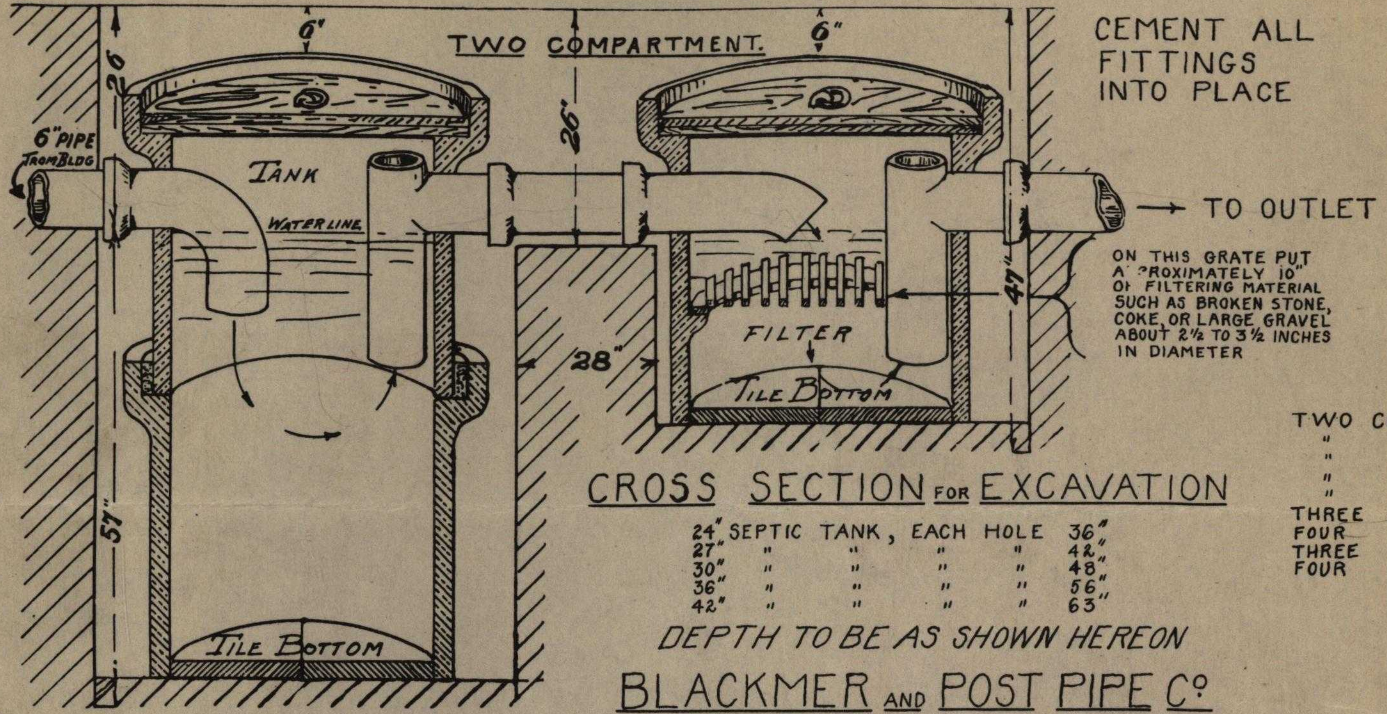


CEMENT ALL FITTINGS INTO PLACE

ON THIS GRATE PUT APPROXIMATELY 10" OF FILTERING MATERIAL SUCH AS BROKEN STONE, COKE, OR LARGE GRAVEL ABOUT 2½ TO 3½ INCHES IN DIAMETER

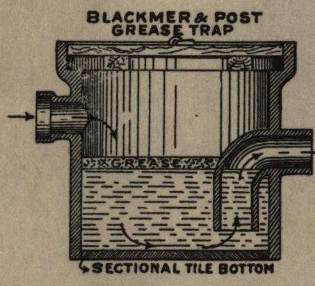
CROSS SECTION FOR EXCAVATION

24" SEPTIC	TANK,	EACH	HOLE		36"
27"	"	"	"	"	42"
30"	"	"	"	"	48"
36"	"	"	"	"	56"
42"	"	"	"	"	63"

DEPTH TO BE AS SHOWN HEREON

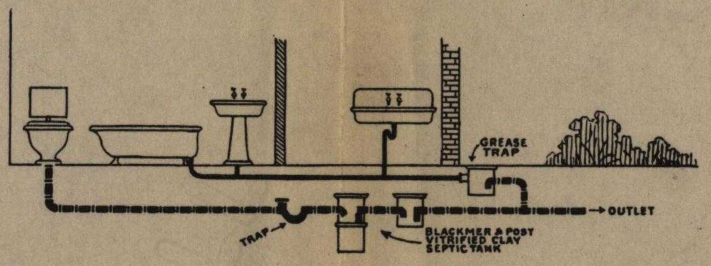
BLACKMER AND POST PIPE Co

SEPTIC TANK



BLACKMER & POST GREASE TRAPS GIVE EFFICIENT SERVICE

The purpose of a grease trap is to separate grease and soap from the waste water coming from kitchen sink, bath tub, or laundry tubs. Grease does not liquefy readily in Septic Tanks. A Grease Trap separates the grease by allowing it to rise and float in scum on the surface of the water. The accumulated grease and sediment can be easily removed periodically. A Grease Trap, is made throughout of Vitrified Salt-Glazed Clay, and will not rust, decay, corrode of disintegrate. You will never need to replace it. The trap is made without joints, excepting the lid. A Grease Trap should be located where easily accessible for cleaning. Place it so that the outlet from Grease Trap is higher than the outlet of the Septic Tank to allow for sufficient fall in the sewer pipe which connects the Grease Trap with the sewer pipe beyond the outlet of the Septic Tank. The liquid from a Grease Trap is drained through Sewer Pipe with cemented joints passing around the Septic Tank, and emptying into the sewer pipe line, beyond the Septic Tank.



Page 5 - Missouri Public Health Manual, Book V, Sanitary Code, Appendix M, reads as follows: "In general, it is recommended that the house or building plumbing be installed so that all excess wash water which will not create a health hazard or a nuisance can be bypassed around the septic tank and secondary treatment. Kitchen wastes or wash water containing large quantities of grease cannot be discharged into the sewage treatment plant without causing many difficulties."

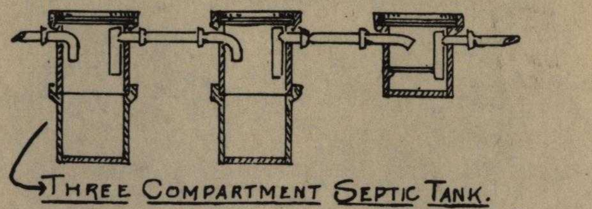
SUGGESTION: Do not throw rags, newspapers, wrapping paper, hair combings, cigar stubs, matches or any indissoluble article into any plumbing fixture or pipe. A good quality toilet paper will assist in avoiding the clogging of plumbing system. Care in this regard will be repaid by the uninterrupted service of both the plumbing and the Septic Tank Sewage System. Carelessness will result in trouble sooner or later. Do not use lye, acids or chemicals to clean plumbing fixtures connected with Septic Tank. Such Acids or Chemicals do not affect Vitrified Salt-Glazed Clay, but do interfere with the septic action in the tank. KEEP GARAGE DRAINAGE AND ROOF WATER OUT OF SEPTIC TANK.

BLACKMER AND POST PIPE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

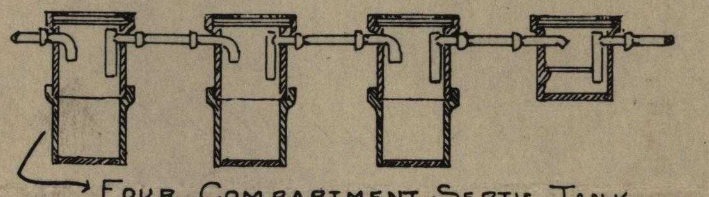
MANUFACTURERS OF VITRIFIED SEWER PIPE, DRAIN TILE, FLUE LINING, WALL COPING, SEPTIC TANKS, CHIMNEY PIPE, CHIMNEY TOPS, SEGMENT BLOCKS AND OTHER CLAY PRODUCTS.

SIZES AND CAPACITIES

TWO	COMPARTMENT	24"	SEPTIC	TANK	2 TO 5	PERSONS
"	"	27"	"	"	6 " 8	"
"	"	30"	"	"	9 " 12	"
"	"	✓36"	"	"	13 " 18	"
"	"	42"	"	"	19 " 50	"
THREE	"	36"	"	"	50 " 100	"
FOUR	"	36"	"	"	100 " 150	"
THREE	"	42"	"	"	150 " 250	"
FOUR	"	42"	"	"	250 " 400	"



THREE COMPARTMENT SEPTIC TANK.



FOUR COMPARTMENT SEPTIC TANK

GENERAL METHOD OF INSTALLING BLACKMER & POST SEPTIC TANK

The Blackmer & Post Septic Tank is composed of two units, as shown above; one double section unit known as the "Tank", and one "Filter" unit.

The excavation required for the double section unit is approximately seven feet deep and wide enough to receive the sections. The excavation required for the filter is approximately four feet in depth. Excavations may be deeper when necessary, as the depth of the tank in the ground is largely governed by the house sewer line, which it is advisable to lay before putting in the tank.

After the excavations have been made, and expecially if the ground is inclined to be soft, or in case of the larger outfits, it is advisable to put about three inches of cement mixture in the bottom of the holes and lower the bottom section of the double section unit, also the filter, on this mixture before same has set. This provides a good base for the compartments; and, in case of soft ground, prevents settling. However, where the ground is hard, expecially with the smaller outfits, it is not always necessary to make a concrete base as long as the ground that the tank rests on, is leveled.

To lower the sections of the tank into the excavations, it is a good idea to use a frame or tripod made of timbers or large boards and block and tackle. When placing tank in ground, be sure that all holes are in proper alignment, and that the filter unit (with holes and lugs) is at the outlet end of the outfit. After the first sections have been lowered, the tile bottoms (which are in four pieces to the set) are put in the bottom of the compartments and sealed into place with cement. Fittings are put in place, as shown on the above print, and sealed into place with cement.

We advise the use of about ten inches of filtering material (preferably large gravel or coke when obtainable) to be put in on top of the filter grate. The filter grate is placed on top of the lugs of the filter unit.

It is advisable to use 6" pipe from the building to the tank, cementing all joints, and a 6" vent trap should be placed in this sewer line. From the outlet of the tank, especially with the smaller outfits, the 6" pipe may be reduced to 4", and 4" pipe or drain tile used to drain away the overflow. The average fall to assure ample carrying capacity, should be about 1/4" to the foot. It is usually not necessary to cement the joints from the outlet of the tank to the point of disposal; and, in a great many cases, it is a good idea to drain away the overflow thru drain tile or pipe laid on cinders or other absorbent material, so some of the water will soak into the ground before reaching the outlet. Further information concerning the disposal of the overflow will be furnished upon request.

We advise filling in on top of the covers with a layer of concrete, as this will make a stronger top for both tank and filter.

After the tank compartments are in place as shown above, and all fittings properly cemented into place, fill in around and over the top with earth, taking care to avoid getting dirt into the compartments. Then fill the tank with water and the system is ready for use.

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